

STAT

ISRAEL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

to carry out their leading role in the
to liberate their homeland.
Palestine, from a spiritual point of view,
with an atmosphere of safety and
will safeguard the country's religious
freedom of worship and of visit to
of race, color, language, or religion.
Palestine look to all spiritual forces

Palestine, from a human point of view,
an individual his dignity, pride and
Palestinian Arab people look
those who believe in the dignity of
the world.

Palestine, from an international point of
necessitated by the demands of self-
Palestinian people, desirous as they
people, look to freedom-loving,
ing states for support in order to
in Palestine, to re-establish peace
and to enable its people to exercise
edom.

in 1947 and the establishment of
illegal, regardless of the passage of
rary to the will of the Palestinian
right in their homeland, and
es embodied in the Charter of the
the right to self-determination.
on, the mandate for Palestine and
d upon them, are deemed null and
religious ties of Jews with Palestine
facts of history and the true
tes statehood. Judaism, being a
dent nationality. Nor do Jews
h an identity of its own; they are
n they belong.

ple, expressing themselves by the
, reject all solutions which are
ation of Palestine and reject all
ation of the Palestinian problem,

ovement organically associated
and antagonistic to all action for
movements in the world. It is

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racist and fanatic in its nature, aggressive, expansionist and
colonial in its aims, and fascist in its methods. Israel is the
instrument of the Zionist movement, and a geographical base
for world imperialism placed strategically in the midst of the
Arab homeland to combat the hopes of the Arab nation for
liberation, unity and progress. Israel is a constant source of
threat *vis-à-vis* peace in the Middle East and the whole world.
Since the liberation of Palestine will destroy the Zionist and
imperialist presence and will contribute to the establishment of
peace in the Middle East, the Palestinian people look for the
support of all the progressive and peaceful forces and urge them
all, irrespective of their affiliations and beliefs, to offer the
Palestinian people all aid and support in their just struggle for
the liberation of their homeland.
[Articles 23-33 omitted].

11. U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 242 OF NOVEMBER 22, 1967

The Security Council,

Expressing its continuing concern with the grave situation in the
Middle East,

Emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war
and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every state
in the area can live in security,

Emphasizing further that all member states in their acceptance of the
Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a commitment to act
in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter.

1. *Affirms* that the fulfillment of Charter principles requires the
establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which
should include the application of both the following principles:

(i) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied
in the recent conflict;

(ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and
respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial
integrity and political independence of every state in the area
and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized
boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

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2. *Affirms* further the necessity
 - (a) For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;
 - (b) For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem;
 - (c) For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every state in the area, through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;
3. *Requests* the Secretary General to designate a Special Representative to proceed to the Middle East to establish and maintain contacts with the states concerned in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the provisions and principles in this resolution.
4. *Requests* the Secretary General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the efforts of the Special Representative as soon as possible.

12. U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2949 OF DECEMBER 8, 1972

The General Assembly,
II.

*Having considered the item entitled 'The Situation in the Middle East',
Having received the report of the Secretary-General of 15 September
1972 on the activities of his Special Representative to the Middle
East,¹*

Reaffirming that Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 must be implemented in all its parts,
Deeply perturbed that Security Council resolution 242 (1967) and General Assembly resolution 2799 (XXVI) of 13 December 1971 have not been implemented and, consequently, the envisaged just and lasting peace in the Middle East has not been achieved,
Reiterating its grave concern at the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories since 5 June 1967,
Reaffirming that the territory of a State shall not be the object of

¹A/8815-S/10792.

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occupation or acquisition by and
or use of force.

Affirming that changes in the composition of occupied territories principles of the Charter of the provisions of the relevant applicable. *Convinced* that the grave situation constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security. *Reaffirming* the responsibility of the occupying power to ensure the safety and security in the Middle East.

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 2799
2. *Deplores* the non-compliance with resolution 2799 (XXVI), which it requests the States to respond favorably to the proposal of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative;
3. *Expresses its full support* for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative;
4. *Declares once more* that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible and that, consequently, the status of such territory should be restored;
5. *Reaffirms* that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should include the application of the following principles:
 - (a) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from occupied territories to the recent conflict;
 - (b) Termination of all claims or demands for and acknowledgement of the sovereign rights and political independence of every State in the area; and
6. *Invites* Israel to declare publicly its policy of non-annexation of territories through unilateral actions;
7. *Declares* that changes carried out in the occupied territories in contravention of the Geneva Convention are null and void, and calls upon Israel to refrain from all policies and measures and to desist from all policies and measures that would alter the physical character or demographic composition of the occupied territories;
8. *Calls upon* all States not to recognize any changes in the status of the territories resulting from measures carried out by Israel in the occupied territories and invites them to avoid actions, including the use of force, which could constitute recognition of that situation.

²United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 7